

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please amend the Abstract to read:

An electrode [[is]] attached at a selective position to a patient's body [[to]] provide provides signals representative of the patient's parameters (e.g., electrocardiogram) at that position. The electrode signal signals may be in microvolts or millivolts. Depending upon the characteristics of the patient's skin, the electrode impedance may vary to approximately 200 kilohms. The electrode signals pass to an amplifier having an input impedance (e.g., 10^{15} ohms) approaching infinity and a low output impedance (e.g., 50-75 ohms). The amplifier impedances insure that the electrode signal signals will pass through the amplifier without loss in signal strength and without change in signal characteristics. A second amplifier corresponding in construction to the first amplifier may be connected to a second electrode providing a reference. The amplifiers have a differential relationship to eliminate noise resulting from patient movements, however extreme. A low pass filter differentially connected to the amplifier output outputs eliminates noise and passes signals at low frequencies (e.g., 1 kilohertz). The filter and amplifier are disposed on a printed circuit board with the amplifier physically and electrically isolated from the filter. Another low pass filter may be differentially connected to the amplifier inputs input of the amplifier.